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Monday, September 30, 1912.

The third-term party has a sore throat. But he keeps on talking just the same.

An alleged scientist says that it will soon be possible to make eggs out of the air. Hot air, probably.

"If we can make hair grow on bald heads we can carry the State," declare the Kansas suffragettes. It's to be hoped they won't have to wait that long.

It seems curious to see the inquiry in an American newspaper, "Is football playing safe?" Yet an Eastern paper has it. It's safe only for those who don't play.

Victoria exports upwards of \$35,000,000 worth of wool yearly, and buys back \$27,777,596 in clothing and dry goods. A losing bit of economics; home manufactures would help at both ends.

Eastern railroads are putting in slower trains for winter, on account of the greater danger of accidents in the frost season. It is a fashion that might well be followed also throughout this mountain country.

Queer mix-ups indeed we have in politics this year. Here is Senator John D. Works of California saying that he remains a Progressive Republican, but he will support Governor Wilson for President. Hard to beat, that!

The Colonel is getting in great form again. And his victim this time is Governor Wilson, who, according to Roosevelt, has been saying things that not only are untrue, but that Wilson knew to be untrue. And thus the Colonel insists on keeping the campaign down to the same old blackguard level.

Boston Globe: "The United States Treasury is to place the face of George Washington on the \$1 bills, Thomas Jefferson's on the \$2 bills, Abraham Lincoln's on the \$5 bills, Grover Cleveland's on the \$10 and U. S. Grant's on the \$10,000. How easily one could learn the ex-Presidents if one had a roll."

President-elect Charles W. Eliot has come out in an analysis of the present situation in which he condemns Roosevelt, praises Taft, but says that he is going to vote for Wilson. That tags all three. But President Eliot should admit that it is his "draw" to a fellow college president that dictates this course.

Those who grumble at the sending of an armed force of U. S. marines to protect the Santo Domingo custom house, should wake up to the fact that it was only a question whether we should afford this protection or whether some interested European country would do it. And the Monroe doctrine gives the task to us.

Speaking of the Massachusetts primaries held on last Tuesday, the Springfield Republican says that "The feature of the returns, when all has been said, is the exhibit of the 'grand old party' less rent in twain than has been expected." And it illustrates this by showing the Republican vote in Boston as 12,893, against 12,141 last year. Good enough!

Governor Wilson is opposing the renomination of Governor Dix of New York. He is said to have declared, "I will put my foot down, and put it down hard, against boss control of the New York State situation." It would, therefore, be a bad back-stab to him if Murphy should through Tammany nominate Dix. But when did the nomination for the Presidency give a man the right to insist on having Governor candidates to suit him?

It was a gory record which The Tribune was obliged to present yesterday morning; the death-dealing run of the city police automobile, and the severe (perhaps mortal) hurts inflicted upon Rudolph I. Frost by a motorcycle, make a startling list of horrors unusual in his community. And the spirit of daredevil, reckless disregard for consequences must be suppressed or even worse things may come. There is altogether too much of the practice that every one must get out of the way or

take the consequences, and it is a peril to life and limb every hour of the day.

STATE FAIR OPENS TODAY.

The Utah State Fair opens today under auspices more favorable than ever before. We have had an unusually productive growing season, and all of the field growths of the State have been at their best. The yields of grain, of fruits, of vegetables, of everything indeed that is grown, are in the greatest quantity and of the best quality. The Fair, therefore, will be correspondingly greater than other fairs have been under less favorable circumstances.

Another matter that will make this fair rank above those of other years is the interest that has been awakened in the different counties in the matter of making unit exhibits. This matter of urging the counties to come forward with exhibits as counties is something that The Tribune has advocated for years, and it is now getting into good form. There have been some county exhibits heretofore, notably from Box Elder, and doubtless the exhibits from that county will this year be better than ever before. But other counties will also exhibit as counties, and will show the best that they have been able to produce in this unusually productive year. The counties are helped in this by a law passed at the legislative session of 1911, which allows of the levy of a special tax for the purpose of making exhibits of this kind. This law should be amended so as to allow of the larger counties spending upon these exhibits somewhat in proportion to their ability. It is not a good economic proposition to limit all the counties to the one maximum of expenditure; for \$50,000 would be no more to Utah county, for instance, than \$5000 would be to Grand, and these differences in lesser degree could be noted among all of the counties.

Another great incentive to the making of good exhibits this year, besides the great productiveness of the year which allows of far better exhibits than the average, is the presence this week in this city of the National Irrigation Congress. This will be a body of men of wide influence, of great experience, and of business sagacity so far above the average that it is well worth while to go out of the way to make an exhibit worthy of their inspection and commendation; for that the exhibits will be worthy of their commendation we have no doubt, and it will be a proud day for Utah to get this commendation in such form as the delegates to this National Irrigation Congress will be able to give.

The officers of the State Fair Association have put in a long period of preparation; they have fully sensed the importance of having this year the best fair ever shown in this State. They have been indefatigable; they are experts in the business of collecting exhibits and showing those exhibits to the best advantage. They know what to receive, what is best to make prominent, and we do not doubt but that the showing will be fully up to the expectations and desires of the most optimistic opinion and of the best-directed activity of this State in this direction. Altogether, therefore, the State Fair this year is certain to be worthy of the State and worthy of the occasion. The Tribune has always taken a deep interest in the State Fair and the exhibits there made, and this year it expects to take an even greater interest, and to award yet more unstinted praise than ever before on what will be on exhibit this present week.

THE LOCAL PROGRESSIVES.

The Progressive county convention which held its session in this city on Saturday did good work. Its nominees are worthy citizens who are able fully to meet the requirements of the preference they have received at the hands of their fellow Progressives in the offices for which they were named. The legislative ticket is a strong one, the county ticket proper is also well made up, and well balanced, and the Progressive voters have thus for their party nominees men whom they can enthusiastically and heartily support.

The platform adopted by the party is, for the most part, aside from the bad Roosevelt endorsement, made up of generalities and statements of aspirations and purposes which any party would subscribe to and any citizen would endorse. There are some points in it, however, of special and particular importance here. The declaration in favor of the placing of public moneys where the public will get some advantage from the use of that money, all will approve. Upon this point all of the parties are agreed; but heretofore no party has done this good public service which is demanded.

The commendation of the Juvenile Court and of the Commercial Club as little out of the order of usual party programme, but are both fit and timely.

The condemnation of the last Republican legislature in this State for failing to keep its platform pledge to ratify the proposed income tax amendment to the constitution of the United States is justly set forth. Here is a distinct breach of faith which machine Republicanism has committed against the people of this State, and it affords positive proof that this machine cannot be trusted. There was a distinct, absolute pledge in the platform upon which that legislature was elected, and in the State platform, to ratify this income tax amendment; but there was an absolute failure on the part of the legislature to so ratify. This failure was largely on account of the attitude of Governor Spry, who, after being elected on the platform which pledged him to the ratification of that amendment, came out against ratification on the foolish plea that the in-

come tax was more properly a State than a Federal source of revenue. Precisely the contrary is true, and nothing whatever can be pleaded in justification of the breach of faith committed by that faith-breaking "Republican" legislature.

The proceedings of the convention were both harmonious and enthusiastic. There was a spirit of accommodation, of good will, and of fair play in it that was distinctly lacking in the machine convention of the "Republican" party.

We hear that the Progressives are claiming this county. If they carry it there will be no reason for regrets, because the personnel of the ticket which they have named is such that no possible injury, but much benefit, to the public would be likely to result from the election of that ticket.

TAFT ON THE MAIN ISSUE.

President Taft broke his rule of silence in this political campaign by delivering a powerful speech at his summer home in Beverly, Massachusetts, on Saturday. He was addressing the Republican clubs of Essex county, residents of that neighborhood, and he had a very great audience immediately under his voice, while ultimately his audience is the whole people of the United States.

The keynote of that address was the preservation of the republic. The argument was directed to the point that the constitutional form of government as we have had hitherto in this country is directly threatened by the Roosevelt movement. On this point he held that this campaign is of even more fundamental and permanent importance to the Government and the people than the tariff and prosperity. The preservation of the institutions of civil liberty "as they were handed down to us by our forefathers in the constitution of the United States, and in the State constitutions which were modeled after it," is the direct issue before the people in this campaign. The Roosevelt party expressly makes complaint that the constitution is too hard to amend, and they wish the liberty of changing it by direct and immediate vote. Needless to say, a constitution that would be subject to the temporary spasms of popular sentiment would not be much of a constitution; it would presently be unrecognizable, and in such a tangle that no one could understand what it meant or trace its bearings. And when we add to this the proposition that the people are to have the right of overturning judicial decisions by vote, thus changing the constitution of any State at the popular whim or excitement of the moment, it is at once seen that chaos is threatened. We would have under those conditions no stable form of government, and no possible basis whereby the constitutions of the several States might be made to correspond, or to guarantee or protect the rights and liberties of the people. The constitution of one State might be fair and good, that of another altogether different, as much so as though one going from one State into the other would be virtually passing into a foreign country. When the standards are beaten down, all sorts of false weights and measures come into use.

President Taft does well to make prominent and insist upon the plain fact that the issue this year, as the Roosevelt party presents it to the people, is fundamental. The question is whether the republic shall endure as we have had it or whether we shall have a new sort of a republic, which will present no definite safeguards to the people and will offer the opportunity to the majority to break down in any year, through popular clamor, through misapprehension, or through vague unrest, the fundamental guarantees which assure to every citizen his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Nothing could be more important than this issue. Nothing could possibly appeal more powerfully and more directly to every liberty-loving voter than this issue as thus presented. President Taft is in favor of preserving the republic as we received it from the fathers. Col. Roosevelt is in favor of changing the republic so as to make the executive arm dominant in control, subjecting the legislative and the judicial arm of the Government to the force of the executive, which is always the ruin of popular rule, the end of freedom. Once we break loose from the old moorings and disregard the constitutional guarantees of liberty and human rights, we embark upon a dangerous sea, and the wreck of our ship of state is just as certain as the wrecks that have ensued from other embarking of the same sort in the history of mankind.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce has just concluded its sessions in Boston. These sessions lasted three days. The Congress was attended by 828 delegates, of whom more than 500 came from outside of the United States. After the adjournment of the Congress the delegates went on a trip to American cities, visiting Worcester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

Every civilized country in the world was represented. Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, welcomed the delegates, and President Taft spoke at the banquet on Thursday evening. The city of Boston appropriated \$25,000 for the entertainment of the delegates, and in addition over \$50,000 was contributed by citizens of that city for the general expenses of the Congress.

The purpose of the International Congress is to improve commercial intercourse and friendship among the peoples of the world, and to bring about

trade harmony and the passage of uniform laws relating to international commerce and trade. These objects are certainly worthy ones, and the people of the United States will second these objects in the heartiest manner. The annual sessions of this Congress are bound to have a very important effect upon the commercial relations of the world.

WHAT A RECORD!

We notice that a correspondent of the Boston Globe asks that paper to publish the complexion of the Senate and House of Representatives during Cleveland's second administration. The Globe complies with that request. Of course neither the inquirer nor the one who made answer had any political object in view either in the query or the reply to it. And yet, what an overwhelming smashing argument against Democracy is furnished by the bare recital of facts in reply to that apparently innocent question! And this is emphatically reinforced by the appeal from Chairman Hilles which appeared in The Tribune dispatches of Friday morning, on the peril of free trade as threatened in the election of Governor Wilson. And President Taft's warning in the same direction that morning is even more significant.

The Globe replies that in 1893 to 1895 the Senate contained 44 Democrats and 38 Republicans, 3 Independents and 3 vacant. The House of Representatives contained 220 Democrats, 128 Republicans, 8 Independents.

But, after two years of Clevelandism, what a tremendous change appeared! In 1895 to 1897 the Senate contained 39 Democrats, 42 Republicans, and 5 Independents; the House of Representatives 104 Democrats, 246 Republicans, and 7 Independents.

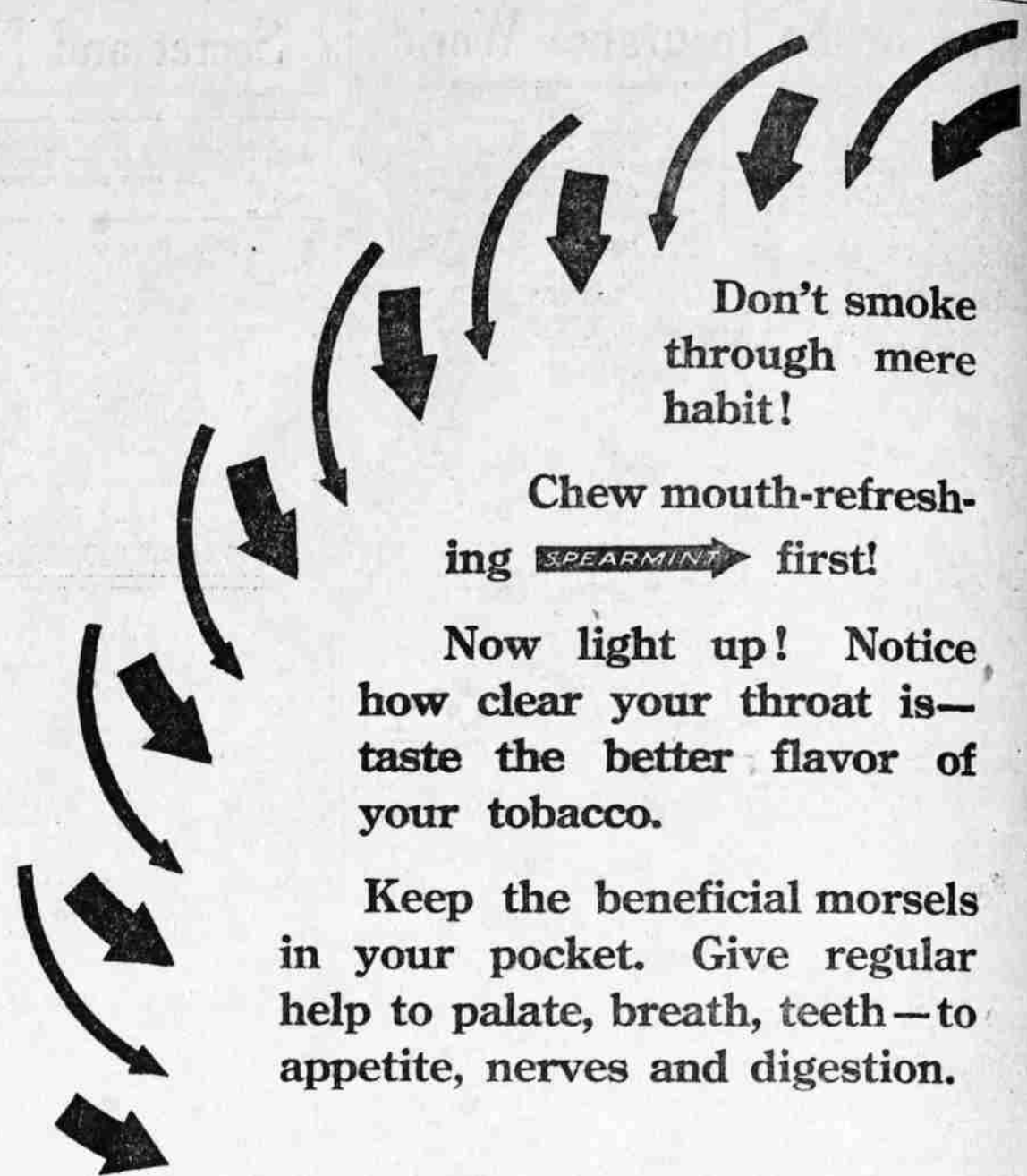
With the incoming of Cleveland, the Democrats had a majority of 94 Representatives in the Lower House, and as between Democrats and Republicans, a plurality of 6 in the Senate.

After two years of Clevelandism, the Democrats had lost 5 Senators, the Republicans had gained 4, and the House of Representatives was more than reversed, having 142 Republican plurality.

An upheaval and reversal like this is in itself the most powerful argument possible against Democratic policies and Democratic performances. The people were discontented with Republicanism under President Harrison, and gave over the country completely to the Democrats, giving them the President, the Senate, and the House. Immediately trouble began. The business interests of the country were dismayed at the result, and everything began to go to pieces from the day after election until the people had the opportunity two years later to correct their terrible blunder. The Wilson tariff bill, which even Cleveland pronounced to be a "measure of perjury," was the immediate, inciting cause of the revolt of the people against the second administration of President Cleveland. His first administration was restrained by a Republican majority in the Senate all the time, so that it was impossible for him to do any damage, no matter how vicious his policy might be or how hard he might try. But when Senate and House were both with him, everything went to the dogs save only as Senator Gorman, a conservative business Democrat, was able to "save the pieces." But the pieces were not large, and they did not help very much to ward off the general disaster which immediately followed.

Here is a lesson for the American people. The voters of the country were tremendously dissatisfied with President Harrison, and thought they would improve conditions by turning over the control of the country to the Democrats. Cleveland was a theoretical Democrat, very much as Governor Wilson is now. The conditions are similar so far as the Democracy is concerned, and they are not so materially different so far as the Republicans are concerned, because the party was disintegrated then much as it is now; but then it did not have a powerful organization like the Bull Moose party to contend against within its own ranks.

But the lesson to the American people is precisely the same. Cleveland, a dogmatic theorist, came to the Presidency with his party in unrestrained power. Cleveland had had but little experience in public life. He had been elected Governor of New York, much as Mr. Wilson has been elected Governor of New Jersey. The two men were close friends during the latter part of Mr. Cleveland's life, and doubtless Governor Wilson has many of Cleveland's ideas grafted upon his own academic theories for public economics, and as the results of Clevelandism were so disastrous to this country, there is good reason to fear that the like theories of Governor Wilson, who is even more inexperienced than Cleveland was, would be just as bad for the business of the United States, just as destructive to its trade and commerce, and just as disastrous to its industries as the triumph of Cleveland was in 1892. Indeed, Governor Wilson is quoted as even more radical than Cleveland in his ideas about international commerce. He thinks that this country does entirely wrong by putting up a protection wall between ourselves and Great Britain. He has openly declared that we do not buy as much as we ought to from Great Britain. The meaning of that clearly is that we ought to allow the British to do more of our manufacturing for us and that we should do less of it for ourselves. That is the only way in which commercial expansion between the United States and Great Britain could be fostered, and since Governor Wilson openly declares himself in favor of this, there is every reason to expect the worst possible results to the trade and industry of this country in case he could be elected President.



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5A

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Effective May 19, 1912.
DEPART DAILY.
Provo, Mantel, Marysville 8:00 a. m.
Midvale and Brigham 7:45 a. m.
Denver, Chicago and East 8:35 a. m.
Park City 8:20 a. m.
Ogden and intermediate points 10:35 a. m.
Ogden, San Francisco, Portland 12:40 p. m.
Midvale and Brigham 2:45 p. m.
Denver, Chicago and East 6:20 p. m.
Provo, Springville, Tintic 4:50 p. m.
Denver, Chicago and East 6:00 p. m.
Ogden, Portland and Seattle 11:10 p. m.
ARRIVE DAILY.
Ogden, San Francisco, Los Angeles 8:10 a. m.
Tintic, Springville, Provo 10:30 a. m.
Brigham and Midvale 10:30 a. m.
Denver, Chicago and East 12:25 p. m.
Ogden and intermediate points 2:10 p. m.
Denver, Chicago and East 2:30 p. m.
Ogden, San Francisco and West 4:45 p. m.
Park City and intermediate points 2:00 p. m.
Brigham and Midvale 6:30 p. m.
Provo, Mantel, Marysville 6:30 p. m.
Ogden, San Francisco, Portland 6:50 p. m.
Denver, Chicago and East 10:00 p. m.
Phone, Waaatch 2526.

The Oldest Bank between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast bids a welcome to visitors.

In about another month this institution will be housed in its new banking rooms—among the finest in the west—in the tallest building between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. Meanwhile it extends a cordial greeting at its old quarters across the street.

"The Old Bank" transacts every branch of banking.

Its savings department has grown over \$650,000 in deposits in less than eighteen months. An account may be opened here with \$1, and balances draw 4 per cent compound interest.

A prominent feature is the banking-by-mail department. You can do business with us from anywhere within reach of the postal service as easily and as safely as if you came to the bank in person. Write or call for booklet, telling how.

Walker Brothers Bankers

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205 feet by 325 feet on west side, with improvements, surrounded by three streets, with 10-foot alley entire length of the property in rear. Subject to lease for 5 or 10 years, which will net purchaser 6 per cent on the money.
Just think of it, getting 6 per cent on your money for 10 years and in addition thereto the extra profit on the value of the land by that time. Inquire 460 So. 6th West, or phone Waaatch 501 or 2215.
P. S.—In a growing city like Salt Lake the increase in the value of the land should be tremendous. Sewer runs through the property in the center.